

1969

# An Analysis of Personal Characteristics as Motivating Factors That Influenced Selecting a Particular Site for Canoeing

Ben Crail Butler

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This research is a product of the graduate program in [Physical Education](#) at Eastern Illinois University. [Find out more](#) about the program.

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Author

AN ANALYSIS OF PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS  
AS MOTIVATING FACTORS THAT INFLUENCED  
SELECTING A PARTICULAR SITE FOR CANOEING.  
(TITLE)

BY

BEN CRAIL BUTLER

**THESIS**

SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS  
FOR THE DEGREE OF

MASTER OF SCIENCE IN EDUCATION

IN THE GRADUATE SCHOOL, EASTERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY  
CHARLESTON, ILLINOIS

1969  
YEAR

I HEREBY RECOMMEND THIS THESIS BE ACCEPTED AS FULFILLING  
THIS PART OF THE GRADUATE DEGREE CITED

May 8, 1969  
DATE

\_\_\_\_\_  
ADVISER

May 8, 1969  
DATE

\_\_\_\_\_  
DEPARTMENT HEAD

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## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### Preliminary Statement

The canoe has been used for economic and industrial purposes including prospecting, mining, lumbering, and surveying, and is valued for a variety of governmental activities relevant to parks and forests. The canoe may be best known for its leisure-time application to touring and camping. Canoes are also used for racing, and for formal drills and stunts.

Leisure time canoeing is increasing in popularity for many reasons. The physical challenge, the enjoyment, the reflecting one does while on a canoe trip, and the satisfaction of having canoed may be just some of the reasons for this gain in canoeing popularity.

While working with canoeists, it was observed that many factors influenced the selection of a particular area in which one goes canoeing. These factors may include: sex, age, residence, experience, instruction, and knowledge of the area. It is believed that each of these factors contributes to the final choice of a canoeing site.

### Purpose of this Study

This study attempts to determine factors which influenced people who crossed the Four-Mile Portage at Basswood Lake, Ely, Minnesota to go on a canoe trip during the summer of 1967. The study may be used as an aid to canoeing instruction. It is the writer's belief that formal instruction should be a prerequisite for every novice who plans an overnight canoe trip.

### Need for Study

This study can be of help to canoeing instructors. Little evidence is available regarding factors that may influence instruction in the skills of canoeing and safety. This study will help determine the age groups and permanent residences of beginning canoeists who most need canoeing education. Such instructions are needed by canoeists who go into the area surveyed so that they may more successfully cope with unforeseen situations which may arise.

### Delimitations

1. The participants in this study were selective in that the point where the survey took place was not accessible to the general public by public roads. In order for a person to arrive at the north end of the Four-Mile Portage where the study took place, it was necessary for that individual to cross a body of water, Fall Lake. The distance across Fall Lake varied due to the different entry points from which one commenced his canoe trip. After crossing the lake, individuals would have to travel a road that was four miles long. Three



methods were used to travel this route; some people walked, some people contracted commercial outfitters to bus them across, and some people who owned their own "junk" automobiles drove across. The relative inaccessibility of the area excluded those who had no plan to make a trip of more than one day of paddling; thus "Sunday afternoon Paddlers" were eliminated.

2. The study also excluded some large groups who undertook the portage because of the uncontrolled influence they might have upon the results. For this reason two groups were not included, a group of 54 Boy Scouts from Minneapolis, Minnesota and a group of 39 Ski Club members from Chicago, Illinois.

3. Canoeists who used any means of mechanical power boat propulsion were excluded from the study.

4. The survey extended for a period of 27 days, from June 6, 1967 to July 2, 1967.

5. The number of participants was limited to the first 250 canoeists who met the above-stated eliminations.

#### Definitions of Terms

1. BWCA - Boundary Water Canoe Area, an area of the Superior National Forest that lends itself to canoeing and is under special management of the U. S. Forest Service.

2. Chi Square - Is used in statistical work testing compatibility of a set of observed and theoretical frequencies.

3. Contingency Tables - Used to determine if two variables are related.

4. Travel Permits - A form issued by the United States Forest Service to visitors in the BWCA to gather information for better management of the area.

Canoes have been used for many types of work and pleasure. People traveling through the survey area were using their canoes as a source of pleasure. The study was conducted to determine the influencing characteristics of people going canoeing in a specific area. Little evidence is available regarding factors that may influence canoeing instruction. The participants in this study were selective.

## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Few studies were identified that related directly or indirectly to this study. A mimeographed form furnished by the United States Forest Service provides interesting data concerning the people who canoe in the Boundary Water Canoe Area (BWCA). This material is indirectly related to the study. The statistics gathered from travel permit returns from the 1966 season reveal the following conclusions:

1. A total of 4,500 permits were issued during the summer season, May through October, of 1966.
2. Travel in the BWCA was limited to 37 zones. The five most popular zones represented 80 percent of all travel in the BWCA. Little use was reported in 24 zones. Zone 13 was the most popular zone. Moose Lake, the most popular entry point, is in this zone. Fall Lake, the second most popular entry point, is in zone 12. Fall Lake was the entry point for the people being surveyed by the writer in 1967. The most used entry points comprised a total of 76.8 percent of the total entry points. Some use was reported at 66 different entry points.
3. Of the total permits issued, 67 percent of the people came from Minnesota, 11 percent came from Illinois, 4 percent came from Wisconsin, and 3 percent of the people came from Iowa.

The remaining 15 percent hailed from 41 other states, making a total of 45 states represented.

4. Government statistics indicate the most popular month to visit the BWCA was August when 31 percent of the permits were issued. July was second with 26 percent and June was next with 21 percent of the travel permits.<sup>1</sup>

Articles on canoeing trips were found in various hunting and fishing magazines. Zack Taylor, boat editor for Sports Afield has stated, ". . . the canoe is the world's best boat."<sup>2</sup> He further states: "Popular opinion is very much against canoes because of many capsizing accidents."<sup>3</sup> In a more recent article written by Taylor, he observes:

"First . . . a canoe trip is not the time to learn basic canoeing skill: how to get into and out of a canoe; paddling a canoe; packing a canoe; portaging a canoe, and so on. These skills must be acquired from books or expert advisers and put into practice on your home lakes and streams. If you cannot handle a canoe on Elm Creek or Ned Brown's pond, you're hardly ready for brawny rivers and big rough lakes."

Taylor Statten, past president of the Canadian and American Camping associations stated: "The canoe has been playing an increasingly important part in the lives of those who spend their summers beside the countless lakes and rivers of North

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<sup>1</sup>Boundary Water Canoe Area Statistics - 1966, (Forest Service, Department of Agriculture), Ely, Minnesota: 1966.

<sup>2</sup>Zack Taylor, "Canoe--World's Best Boat", Sports Afield, Vol. 153, No. 5, (May, 1965), Pages 158, 160.

<sup>3</sup>Ibid.

<sup>4</sup>Zack Taylor, "Canoeing in the Wilderness", Sports Afield, Vol. 159, (May, 1968), Page 112.

America."<sup>5</sup> He adds that just the experiences associated with canoeing may by themselves provide a rich and full program of healthful and recreational activity.

Perry, author of the book, Canoeing for Beginners, reported that canoeing should be as natural for a North American as it is for him to skate or ski, but such is not true. The recreational use of the canoe is usually by resorters and those at young people's camps. Little has been done to promote the interests or enthusiasm of canoeing by these organizations. He added that young people's camps have been teaching canoeing more than the resort owners.<sup>6</sup>

The American National Red Cross is an organization that has been teaching canoeing. The Red Cross includes canoeing instruction in its water safety program. It also includes canoeing instruction in its small craft schools. Instructors who teach Red Cross Basic Canoeing Courses are expected to receive training by the small craft schools.<sup>7</sup>

The American Red Cross has prepared a canoeing textbook, entitled Canoeing, in response to a popular demand and with the awareness of the need for it as support for the water safety programs. Information required for Red Cross canoeing programs on both levels, basic canoeing and instructor level,

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<sup>5</sup>Ron H. Perry, Canoeing for Beginners (Associated Press, 1967), page 5.

<sup>6</sup>Ibid, pages 6 and 7.

<sup>7</sup>Joseph L. Hasenfus, Canoeing (Doubleday & Company, Inc., 1956-65), page v.

is contained in the textbook. It strengthens both programs and should favorably influence the aim of preventing loss of life in canoeing activity throughout the country. As knowledge and skill of canoeing are increased safety is increased. The end result will be fewer drownings.<sup>8</sup>

Government literature cited indicates the number of people going canoeing in the area where the study was conducted. Some articles mention the need for canoeing instruction previous to the beginning of a canoe trip. The text published for the American Red Cross is only part of the solution to the problem of canoe instructions. These are a few of the ways the literature relates to the study.

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<sup>8</sup> Ibid, page vi.



## CHAPTER III

### METHODOLOGY

While the writer was working during the summer of 1967 for the United States Forest Service in Ely, Minnesota, he became interested and concerned about people who entered the BWCA on canoe trips. During conversations with prospective canoeists, the writer learned that many did not realize dangers that they would face. Some of these people had never been in a canoe before.

With this awareness of prospective dangers to novice canoeists certain questions began to be formulated. Why are these people not better qualified to undertake such a trip? Where would they have received canoeing instruction if it had been offered; from schools, from outfitters, from scouting programs?

Other questions also became pertinent. Where do the people canoeing in this area reside? Which sex engages most in canoeing? What is the average age of canoeists? Have they had any previous experience or instruction? How did they become aware of this particular canoeing area? What was the number of students enrolled in the school which they attended?

## Procedure

In order to answer these questions regarding the backgrounds of canoeists a questionnaire was prepared. All questions except the last one on the survey form were to be answered by placing a check mark in the appropriate box opposite the answer desired. The last question was designed to allow the individual to respond in a manner which allowed for a personal opinion.

The questionnaire described factors indicated earlier including sex, age, residence, experience, instruction, feelings on instruction in school, the size of school attended, and reasons for selecting the canoeing area.

After receiving permission of the U. S. Forest Service to conduct the survey, the first 250 canoeists who crossed the Four-Mile Portage were asked to participate in this research; no one refused.

Some persons who crossed the Four-Mile Portage during this time were not qualified to participate in the study because they were not going strictly canoeing. An example of such a group was one that was going on a fishing trip and used a boat and motor. Anyone equipping canoes with small motors was not included in the survey.

The information from the questionnaire was transferred to computer cards. The cards were then run through the IBM-360 Computer at the University of Illinois. The computer totaled and printed the data. The printed totals were analyzed and then punched onto a different set of IBM-Cards and again



proceaaed by the aame computer. Thia time the questions were compared against each other, i.e. compared to determine if there was a relationship between the questiona. The relationship was determined by using Chi Square. In comparing each question with all the other questions, Chi Square was used to teat the compatibility of observed and expected frequencies in contingency tables. Contingency tablea for the survey are located in the Appendix. The conclusions and the recomendations of the survey were made on the analysis of computer totals and the analyais of the contingency tables.

## CHAPTER IV

### ANALYSIS OF DATA GATHERED

The survey was processed by the IBM-360 Computer. Contingency tables were drawn up to determine the relationship between the questions of the survey. The tables are found in the Appendix. An individual question analysis is presented in this chapter.

#### First Question

The first information requested in the survey was the name of the city in which an individual resided. A total of 91 cities were represented. Of these 91 communities cited, one was a foreign city, Mexico City. A complete list of all the cities is given in the Appendix.

#### Second Question

The second question on the survey was to list the state in which the individual resided. A total of 23 different states and one foreign country were represented in responses to this question.

#### Third Question

The third question determined the sex of the individual. There were 214 males surveyed and 36 females. Of the people

going canoeing, 85.6 percent were males and 14.4 percent of the people were females.

#### Fourth Question

The purpose of question four was to determine the age of the canoeists. The categories were: 12 years of age or under; 13 to 19; 20 to 29; and 30 years of age or over. Of the 250 canoeists who completed forms, one person omitted an answer; 15 checked 12 or under; 45 checked 13 to 19; 86 checked 20 to 29; and 103 canoeists checked the blank indicating they were 30 years of age or over.

#### Fifth Question

The fifth question sought information concerning previous canoeing experience. If the individual had canoed before arriving at Ely, he was to check the "Yes" answer; if the individual had never been canoeing before, he was to check the "No" answer. The "Yes" answers totaled 180 as compared to the "No" answers of 70. Seventy-two percent of the canoeists who filled out the survey had previous canoeing experiences while 28 percent were novices.

#### Sixth Question

The sixth question referred to the frequency of canoeing trips. This was related to the previous question. The individual was to check the correct number of times he went canoeing during the months of May, June, July, August, and September. The answers to check were: 0-5 times; 6-10 times; and 11-15

times. In question five, 70 people had indicated they had never been canoeing before. Thus they did not mark this question. Another 17 people also did not answer this question. A total of 163 people completed this question. Of this total, 114 canoeists or 69.9 percent went canoeing 0-5 times during the months mentioned. Twenty-one canoeists or 12.8 percent went canoeing 5-10 times. Twenty-eight canoeists or 17.2 percent went canoeing 11-15 times.

#### Seventh Question

The seventh item was a "Yes" or "No" question concerning whether or not the individual had any previous formal instruction in canoeing. Two people did not answer this question. One hundred and four canoeists checked the "Yes" blank and one hundred forty-four gave a negative response to this question.

#### Eighth Question

The eighth question was a follow-up to question seven in that the canoeist was to indicate where he had received the formal instruction in canoeing. He was to indicate by placing a check mark in the box before one of the following categories: Relative; Friend; Scouts; Physical Education; Dealer; Book; and Other. Of the 104 people who answered question number seven in the affirmative, nine or 8.7 percent checked the category "Relative." The number of people who checked the category "Friend" was 14 or 13.5 percent. The category receiving the most checks was Scouts with 46 or 44.2

percent of the people answering this question. Physical education received only three checks or 2.9 percent. The Dealer box was not checked by anyone. The next category, Book, received two checks or 1.9 percent. The last category, Other, received 30 checks or 28.8 percent of the people answering this question. After the Other category box was a blank line for the canoeists to indicate just exactly from what sources the individual had received his formal canoe instruction. Seventeen of the people who checked the Other category indicated they received their instructions on canoeing from some type of "camp"; five indicated they learned from YMCA's; four from the Red Cross; two indicated they had learned in childhood; one from a professional guide; and one in an outdoor education class.

#### Ninth Question

In question nine the canoeist was to express his opinion relative to schools offering canoeing as a course, and whether he would have profited from such instruction. Twelve canoeists left this question blank which represented 4.8 percent of those included in the survey. One hundred seventy-six people believed that canoeing as a course in school would have benefited them for they answered this question with a "Yes". This represented a total of 70.4 percent of the people being interviewed. The "No" blank was checked 62 times, representing 24.8 percent of the people completing the survey.

### Tenth Question

Question ten was indicative of the size of school which the canoeist attended. The five categories to choose from were: zero-500; 501-1,000; 1,001-1,500; 1,501-2,000; and 2,001-over. The first category of zero-500 received a total of 57 checks or 22.8 percent. Sixty-one people or 24.4 percent indicated the second choice of 501-1,000 as their school size. The third category, 1,001-1,500, received 44 checks or 17.6 percent. The category of 1,501-2,000 was checked by 25 people or ten percent. In the last category 54 people indicated 2,000 and over as their school size. This was 21.6 percent of the canoeists being surveyed. Nine of the 250 canoeists surveyed left this question blank. This represented 3.6 percent of the people being surveyed.

### Eleventh Question

To answer the eleventh question the canoeists were to write a brief statement on why they selected this particular area for their canoe trip. Because the canoeists were encouraged to express themselves in their own words, the answers to this question varied greatly. The responses were classified into 34 different categories. Fifty-seven people selected this area because of the recommendation of a friend. The people who came specifically for the fishing numbered 36. Twenty-four people had been to the area before and wanted to revisit it. Magazine articles brought 17 people to this particular area. Twenty-four canoeists selected the



area because of the wilderness and 17 because of the beautiful scenery. Parents suggested this area to 14 of the visiting canoeists. Fourteen canoeists came because they thought it was a fine area. Only 11 people visited this area because they lived near the area. A response written by one of the people who lived near this area was as follows: "I should go someplace else?" Other replies to question eleven included a statement from a man from Evanston, Illinois who had this to say: "It was my understanding from reading and speaking to friends that this was one of the finest canoe areas in the country." A man from Milwaukee, Wisconsin stated, "Because it offers the maximum in canoeing." A young married lady said she selected this area because, "My arm was twisted by my husband!!" Another young lady stated that she, "just came along to carry." A man from New Berlin, Wisconsin responded, "This area is as near to a primitive area as we can find." "I found the trip a physical challenge and interesting.", stated a man from Wheaton, Illinois. A poetic statement was made by a man from Hendrum, Minnesota. He stated that he selected the area, "primarily because of the primitive nature of the area--the relative dearth of signs of civilization. The natural unblemished beauty of the area, the wildlife and the good fishing are major reasons for frequent return trips."

### Summary of Analysis

The survey revealed that:

1. Canoeists came from many different location throughout

the United States. The majority of the canoeists came from within a radius of 600 miles of Ely, Minnesota. This area includes the metropolitan Chicago area.

2. There were six times as many males who went canoeing as there were females.

3. The majority of the people who went canoeing were 30 years of age or over, and the age group 20-29 was second largest group. These two groups combined, represented 76 percent of the people who were included in the study.

4. One out of every four, or 28 percent of the prospective canoeists had no previous experience. The 72 percent that had previous experience varied in their frequency of canoe trips. During the six months mentioned in the survey, 69 percent went canoeing between zero and five times, 12.8 percent went canoeing between five and ten times, and 17.5 percent went canoeing between eleven and fifteen times.

5. Fifty-eight percent of the people who went canoeing had no formal instructions. Of the 104 canoeists who had formal instruction, only three people indicated they received it in physical education classes, and only one in an outdoor education class. The scouts were indicated 46 times as being the educational agency.

6. The canoeists surveyed believed that a canoeing course in school would have benefited them. The five different sizes of schools attended were approximately equal in representation. The 501-1,000 size of school had the highest number with 24.4 percent.



7. The answer to why canoeists selected this particular area for their canoe trip varied considerably. The most popular reason for selecting this area was because it had been recommended by a relative or a friend. The beauty of the area, the fishing, the wildlife, and getting away from civilization seemed to be the major reasons mentioned for the visits and return visits.

### Analysis of the Contingency Tables

In the analysis of the contingency tables, a relationship at the five percent level was found between the following: distance compared to sex; distance to size of school attended; and age to formal instruction.

The comparisons of sex to age and age to the size of school attended were significant at the one percent level.

The comparison of experience to formal instruction was found to be significant at a level of one-hundredths percent.

The relationships between the following items were not significant but were within the ten percent level: distance to experience; distance to frequency; and frequency to instruction.

There was not a significant relationship found between the following: Distance compared to age; distance to instruction; distance to opinion; sex to opinion; sex to school size; age to experience; age to frequency; age to opinion; experience to frequency; experience to opinion; experience to school size; frequency to opinion; frequency to school size; instruction to opinion; instruction to school size; and opinion to school size.

## CHAPTER V

### SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS, RECOMMENDATIONS

#### Summary

This study attempts to determine factors which influenced people who crossed the Four-Mile Portage at Basswood Lake, Ely, Minnesota to go on a canoe trip during the summer of 1967. A questionnaire was designed to collect certain data that was believed to be important. This information was then totaled, compared, and analyzed to determine the significance of each question in relation to each other.

In the analysis of the questions, the survey determined that most canoeists come from many different localities throughout the United States; six times as many men went canoeing as women; 28 percent had no previous experience in canoeing; 58 percent had no formal canoeing instruction; 70 percent believed that a canoeing course in a school would have benefited them; and answers as to why they selected this particular area for their canoe trip varied.

In the analysis of the contingency tables the following six relationships were significant:

1. Distance compared to sex, at the .05 level.
2. Distance compared to size of school, at the .05 level.

3. Age compared to formal instruction, also at the .05 level.
4. The sex compared to the age, at the .01 level.
5. Age compared to the size of school attended, at the .01 level.
6. Experience compared to instruction, at the .001 level.

All other survey questions when compared to one another were found to be borderline or of no significance.

### Conclusions

The results of the study indicate that there are certain factors that influence the selection of a particular area in which one goes canoeing. These characteristics are the distance traveled to go canoeing, the size of school attended by the canoeist, the age, sex, formal instruction, and the previous experience of the canoeist.

### Recommendations

1. Canoeing instructions should be made available to the prospective canoeist by setting up canoeing schools in the north country.
2. Public school systems within a radius of six hundred miles of Ely, Minnesota should consider including canoeing instructions as part of their physical education program.
3. More research is required to determine if other agencies, outfitters, summer camps, resorts, etc., should provide more canoeing instructions to their clientele.

4. Additional information concerning characteristics of canoeists is needed to determine exactly who needs canoeing instructions.

5. A method to determine who is a prospective canoeist is desirable.

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## APPENDIX



CANOEING

City \_\_\_\_\_

State \_\_\_\_\_

Sex

<input type="checkbox"/>	Male
<input type="checkbox"/>	Female

Age

<input type="checkbox"/>	12 and under
<input type="checkbox"/>	13 to 19
<input type="checkbox"/>	20 to 29
<input type="checkbox"/>	30 and over

Have you ever been canoeing before?

<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes
<input type="checkbox"/>	No

If Yes, approximately how many times do you canoe during the months of May, June, July, August, and September?

<input type="checkbox"/>	0- 5 times
<input type="checkbox"/>	6-10 times
<input type="checkbox"/>	11-15 times

Have you ever received any formal instruction?

<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes
<input type="checkbox"/>	No

If Yes, where did you receive your formal instruction?

<input type="checkbox"/>	Relative
<input type="checkbox"/>	Friend
<input type="checkbox"/>	Scouts
<input type="checkbox"/>	Physical Education
<input type="checkbox"/>	Dealer
<input type="checkbox"/>	Book
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other( _____ )

Had canoeing been offered to you as a course in school, do you feel you would have profited from such instruction?

<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes
<input type="checkbox"/>	No

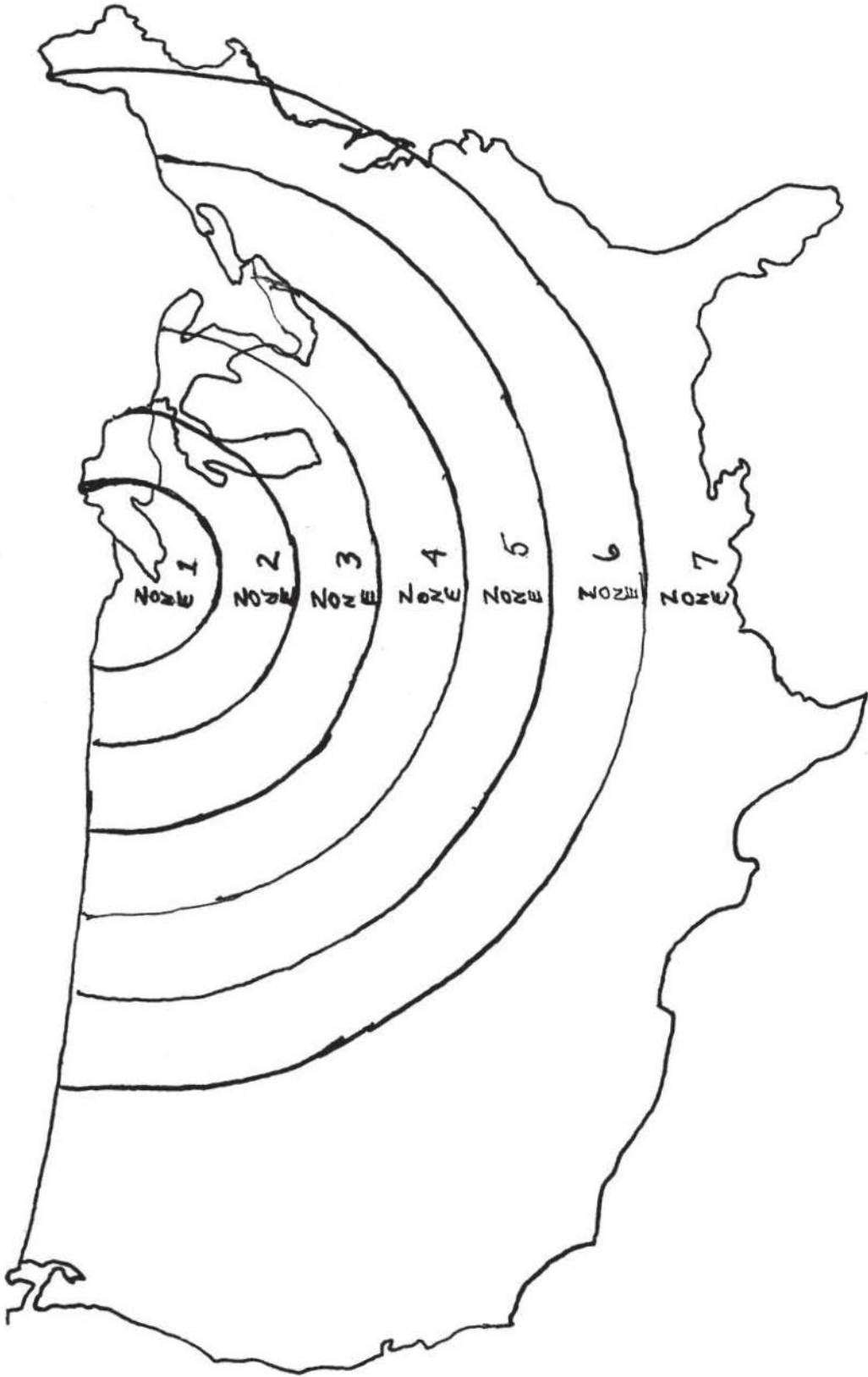
Please check the size of school you attended.

<input type="checkbox"/>	0- 500
<input type="checkbox"/>	501-1000
<input type="checkbox"/>	1001-1500
<input type="checkbox"/>	1501-2000
<input type="checkbox"/>	2001-over

Why did you select this particular area for your canoe trip?  
COMMENTS? (Write a brief statement. May use back.)

SURVEY ZONES

SURVEY ZONES



A LIST OF  
RESIDENCE AND SEX OF CANOEISTS SURVEYED

	<u>City and State</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
1.	Abilene, Texas	6	0	6
2.	Allentown, Pa.	1	0	1
3.	Attica, Indiana	0	1	1
4.	Aurora, Illinois	0	1	1
5.	Birmingham, Alabama	2	1	3
6.	Bridgeview, Illinois	1	0	1
7.	Brookfield, Illinois	2	0	2
8.	Brookfield, Wisconsin	1	0	1
9.	Brookville, Ohio	1	0	1
10.	Carrington, North Dakota	1	0	1
11.	Chicago, Illinois	16	1	17
12.	Columbus, Ohio	1	0	1
13.	Coopertown, North Dakota	1	0	1
14.	Council Bluff, Iowa	2	0	2
15.	Cumberland, Wisconsin	1	2	3
16.	Dallas, Texas	3	0	3
17.	Davenport, Iowa	1	0	1
18.	Dayton, Ohio	6	0	6
19.	Deer River, Minnesota	2	0	2
20.	Dekalb, Illinois	1	0	1
21.	Downers Grove, Illinois	1	0	1
22.	Downey, California	3	0	3
23.	Duluth, Minnesota	1	0	1
24.	Edwardsville, Illinois	0	1	1

A LIST OF  
RESIDENCE AND SEX OF CANOEISTS SURVEYED  
(continued)

	<u>City and State</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
25.	Ely, Minnesota	6	3	9
26.	Evanston, Illinois	1	0	1
27.	Evergreen, Colorado	2	2	4
28.	Fargo, North Dakota	4	0	4
29.	Geneva, Illinois	2	0	2
30.	Glen Ellyn, Illinois	1	0	1
31.	Greenfield, Indiana	1	0	1
32.	Green Lake, Wisconsin	0	1	1
33.	Harrisburg, Illinois	2	0	2
34.	Hartford, Wisconsin	0	1	1
35.	Hendrum, Minnesota	3	0	3
36.	Hibbing, Minnesota	1	0	1
37.	Hinsdale, Illinois	2	0	2
38.	Indianapolis, Indiana	5	0	5
39.	Ingleside, Illinois	1	1	2
40.	Jackson, Michigan	4	0	4
41.	Kent, Washington	2	0	2
42.	LaGrange, Illinois	2	0	2
43.	Lake Bluff, Illinois	2	0	2
44.	Lilburn, Georgia	1	0	1
45.	Lincoln, Nebraska	6	0	6
46.	Llano, Texas	2	0	2
47.	Lombard, Illinois	3	0	3
48.	Mauston, Wisconsin	0	1	1

A LIST OF  
RESIDENCE AND SEX OF CANOEISTS SURVEYED  
(continued)

	<u>City and State</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
49.	Memphis, Tennessee	4	0	4
50.	Mesquite, Texas	1	1	2
51.	Michigan City, Indiana	2	0	2
52.	Milwaukee, Wisconsin	10	2	12
53.	Minneapolis, Minnesota	7	0	7
54.	Mount Prospect, Illinois	6	0	6
55.	Muskego, Wisconsin	2	0	2
56.	Nekoosa, Wisconsin	3	2	5
57.	New Berlin, Wisconsin	2	0	2
58.	New Carlisle, Ohio	1	0	1
59.	New York, New York	1	0	1
60.	North Brook, Illinois	2	0	2
61.	Oak Creek, Wisconsin	2	1	3
62.	Olympia, Illinois	2	0	2
63.	Omaha, Nebraska	4	0	4
64.	Oglesby, Illinois	2	0	2
65.	Park Ridge, Illinois	4	0	4
66.	Parsons, West Virginia	2	0	2
67.	Pasadena, California	0	1	1
68.	Peru, Illinois	3	0	3
69.	Powers Lake, Wisconsin	1	0	1
70.	Racine, Wisconsin	1	0	1
71.	Round-up, Montana	1	1	2
72.	St. David's Church, Vir.	0	1	1

A LIST OF  
RESIDENCE AND SEX OF CANOEISTS SURVEYED  
(continued)

	<u>City and State</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
73.	St. Louis, Missouri	5	1	6
74.	St. Paul, Minnesota	13	1	14
75.	Seattle, Washington	1	0	1
76.	Skokie, Illinois	1	0	1
77.	Still Water, Minnesota	1	5	6
78.	Toledo, Ohio	1	0	1
79.	Union, Ohio	1	0	1
80.	Van Wert, Ohio	1	0	1
81.	Villa Park, Illinois	2	0	2
82.	Waterloo, Wisconsin	2	2	4
83.	Wauwatosa, Wisconsin	2	0	2
84.	West Allis, Wisconsin	1	0	1
85.	Wheaton, Illinois	3	0	3
86.	White Bear Lake, Minn.	3	0	3
87.	Wilmett, Illinois	2	0	2
88.	Wilton, Connecticut	2	0	2
89.	Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.	1	0	1
90.	Woodstock, Illinois	1	1	2
91.	Mexico City, Mexico	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>
	Totals	<u>214</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>250</u>

TABLE I

DISTANCE COMPARED TO  
SEX, AGE, EXPERIENCE, FREQUENCY, INSTRUCTION,  
OPINION ON SCHOOL INSTRUCTION, AND SCHOOL SIZE

DISTANCE COMPARED TO:								
	Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3	Zone 4	Zone 5	Zone 6	Zone 7	Totals
SEX								
Male	14	62	80	25	10	17	6	214
Female	6	12	6	2	4	3	3	36
Totals	20	74	86	27	14	20	9	250
AGE								
Blank	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
12-under	1	3	7	1	1	2	0	15
13-19	3	15	21	1	1	2	2	45
20-29	1	25	21	11	6	8	5	86
30-over	6	31	37	13	6	8	2	103
Totals	20	74	86	27	14	20	9	250
EXPERIENCE								
Yes	17	57	66	16	7	12	5	180
No	3	17	20	11	7	8	4	70
Totals	20	74	86	27	14	20	9	250
FREQUENCY								
Blank	7	25	24	14	7	6	4	87
0-5 times	6	37	44	11	4	8	4	114
6-10times	1	5	8	2	0	4	1	21
11-15time	6	7	10	0	3	2	0	28
Totals	20	74	86	27	14	20	9	250
INSTRUCTION								
Blank	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
Yes	10	33	38	12	4	7	0	104
No	10	41	48	14	10	13	8	144
Totals	20	74	86	27	14	20	9	250
OPINION ON SCHOOL INSTRUCTION								
Blank	5	1	4	0	1	0	1	12
Yes	11	56	58	21	11	13	6	176
No	4	17	24	6	2	7	2	62
Totals	20	74	86	27	14	20	9	250



TABLE I (Continued)

DISTANCE COMPARED TO  
SEX, AGE, EXPERIENCE, FREQUENCY, INSTRUCTION,  
OPINION ON SCHOOL INSTRUCTION, AND SCHOOL SIZE

DISTANCE COMPARED TO:								
	Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3	Zone 4	Zone 5	Zone 6	Zone 7	Totals
SCHOOL SIZE								
Blank	0	4	3	0	0	2	0	9
0- 500	9	14	15	9	5	4	1	57
501-1000	6	23	16	6	4	4	2	61
1001-1500	1	20	15	4	0	4	0	44
1501-2000	1	8	8	2	3	2	1	25
2001-Over	3	5	29	6	2	4	5	54
Totals	20	74	86	27	14	20	9	250



TABLE II

SEX COMPARED TO:  
 AGE, EXPERIENCE, FREQUENCY, INSTRUCTION,  
 OPINION ON SCHOOL INSTRUCTION, AND SCHOOL SIZE

SEX COMPARED TO:			
	Male	Female	Totals
<b>AGE</b>			
Blank	1	0	1
12-under	15	0	15
13-19	43	2	45
20-29	63	23	86
30-over	92	11	103
Totals	214	36	250
<b>EXPERIENCE</b>			
Yes	158	22	180
No	56	14	70
Totals	214	36	250
<b>FREQUENCY</b>			
Blank	70	17	87
0-5 times	102	12	114
6-10 times	19	2	21
11-15 times	23	5	28
Totals	214	36	250
<b>INSTRUCTION</b>			
Blank	2	0	2
Yes	92	12	104
No	120	24	144
Totals	214	36	250
<b>OPINION ON SCHOOL INSTRUCTION</b>			
Blank	9	3	12
Yes	148	28	176
No	57	5	62
Totals	214	36	250

TABLE II (continued)

SEX COMPARED TO:  
 AGE, EXPERIENCE, FREQUENCY, INSTRUCTION,  
 OPINION ON SCHOOL INSTRUCTION, AND SCHOOL SIZE

SEX COMPARED TO:			
	Male	Female	Totals
SCHOOL SIZE			
Blank	9	0	9
0- 500	45	12	57
501-1000	52	9	61
1001-1500	38	6	44
1501-2000	19	6	25
2001-Over	51	3	54
Totals	214	36	250

TABLE III

AGE COMPARED TO:  
EXPERIENCE, FREQUENCY, INSTRUCTION,  
OPINION ON SCHOOL INSTRUCTION, AND SCHOOL SIZE

AGE COMPARED TO:						
	Blank	12-under	13-19	20-29	30-over	Totals
EXPERIENCE						
Yes	1	10	39	59	71	180
No	0	5	6	27	32	70
Totals	1	15	45	86	103	250
FREQUENCY						
Blank	0	5	10	32	40	87
0- 5 times	1	8	24	35	46	114
6-10 times	0	2	6	5	8	21
11-15 times	0	0	5	14	9	28
Totals	1	15	45	86	103	250
INSTRUCTION						
Blank	1	0	1	0	0	2
Yes	0	8	27	34	35	104
No	0	7	17	52	68	144
Totals	1	15	45	86	103	250
OPINION ON SCHOOL INSTRUCTION						
Blank	0	0	3	2	7	12
Yes	1	13	29	60	73	176
No	0	2	13	24	23	62
Totals	1	15	45	86	103	250
SCHOOL SIZE						
Blank	0	0	2	4	3	9
0- 500	0	5	5	25	22	57
501-1000	1	10	9	20	21	61
1001-1500	0	0	14	12	18	44
1501-2000	0	0	2	8	15	25
Totals	1	15	45	86	103	250

TABLE IV  
EXPERIENCE COMPARED TO:  
FREQUENCY, INSTRUCTION,  
OPINION ON SCHOOL INSTRUCTION, AND SCHOOL SIZE

EXPERIENCE COMPARED TO:			
	Yes	No	Totals
FREQUENCY			
Blank	22	65	87
0- 5 times	105	5	114
6-10 times	21	0	21
11-15 times	28	0	28
Totals	180	70	250
INSTRUCTION			
Blank	1	1	2
Yes	94	10	104
No	85	59	144
Totals	180	70	250
OPINION ON SCHOOL INSTRUCTION			
Blank	5	7	12
Yes	130	46	176
No	45	17	62
Totals	180	70	250
SCHOOL SIZE			
Blank	5	4	9
0- 500	36	21	57
501-1000	48	13	61
1001-1500	31	13	44
1501-2000	20	5	25
2001-Over	40	14	54
Totals	180	70	250

**TABLE V**  
**FREQUENCY COMPARED TO:**  
**INSTRUCTION,**  
**OPINION ON SCHOOL INSTRUCTION, AND SCHOOL SIZE**

FREQUENCY COMPARED TO:					
	Blank	0-5	6-10	11-15	Totals
<b>INSTRUCTION</b>					
Blank	1	1	0	0	2
Yes	19	54	11	20	104
No	67	59	10	8	144
<b>Totals</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>250</b>
<b>OPINION ON SCHOOL INSTRUCTION</b>					
Blank	9	2	0	1	12
Yes	51	83	19	23	176
No	27	29	2	4	62
<b>Totals</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>250</b>
<b>SCHOOL SIZE</b>					
Blank	4	4	0	1	9
0- 500	27	23	3	4	57
501-1000	14	29	10	8	61
1001-1500	18	18	3	5	44
1501-2000	5	13	1	66	25
2000-Over	19	27	4	4	54
<b>Totals</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>250</b>

TABLE VI  
INSTRUCTION COMPARED TO:  
OPINION ON SCHOOL INSTRUCTION, AND SCHOOL SIZE

INSTRUCTION COMPARED TO				
	Blank	Yes	No	Totals
OPINION ON SCHOOL INSTRUCTION				
Blank	0	3	9	12
Yes	2	75	99	176
No	0	26	36	62
Totals	2	104	144	250
SCHOOL SIZE				
Blank	0	1	8	9
0- 500	0	23	34	57
501-1000	1	30	30	61
1001-1500	0	21	23	44
1501-2000	0	11	14	25
2001-Over	1	18	35	54
Totals	2	104	144	250

TABLE VII  
OPINION ON SCHOOL INSTRUCTION COMPARED  
TO SCHOOL SIZE

OPINION ON SCHOOL INSTRUCTION COMPARED TO:				
	Blank	Yes	No	Totals
SCHOOL SIZE				
Blank	1	4	4	9
0- 500	3	36	18	57
501-1000	3	49	9	61
1001-1500	1	30	13	44
1501-2000	1	19	5	25
2001-Over	3	38	13	54
Totals	12	176	62	250



TABLE VIII  
SIGNIFICANT LEVEL OF QUESTIONS

QUESTIONS COMPARED	SIGNIFICANT			NOT SIGNIFICANT	
	.05	.01	.001	BORDERLINE .1	NOT SIGNIFICANT
Distance to Sex	X				
Distance to School Size	X				
Age to Instruction	X				
Sex to Age		X			
Age to School Size		X			
Experience to Instructions			X		
Distance to Experience				X	
Distance to Frequency				X	
Frequency to Instructions				X	
Distance to Age					X
Distance to Instructions					X
Distance to Opinion					X
Sex to Experience					X
Sex to Frequency					X
Sex to Instructions					X
Sex to Opinion					X
Sex to School Size					X

TABLE VIII (continued)  
SIGNIFICANT LEVEL OF QUESTIONS

QUESTIONS COMPARED	SIGNIFICANT			NOT SIGNIFICANT	
	.05	.01	.001	BORDERLINE .1	NOT SIGNIFICANT
Age to Experience					X
Age to Frequency					X
Age to Opinion					X
Experience to Frequency					X
Experience to Opinion					X
Experience to School Size					X
Frequency to Opinion					X
Frequency to School Size					X
Instruction to Opinion					X
Instruction to School Size					X
Opinion to School Size					X

### VITA

Ben C. Butler was born on January 9, 1939 in Charleston, Illinois. He attended elementary and senior high school in Charleston. In 1963, he graduated from Eastern Illinois University, Charleston, Illinois with a Bachelor of Science in Education Degree. His first teaching and coaching assignment was in Joy, Illinois at Westmer High School. After teaching and coaching for three years at Westmer High School, he returned to Eastern Illinois University to become a full-time graduate student. During January of that school year, he accepted a teaching position in Findlay, Illinois as a sixth grade teacher and coach. At the end of the school year he had half of the requirements for his master's degree and a new teaching and coaching assignment at O'Fallon Township High School, O'Fallon, Illinois. He continued his educational pursuits by attending night courses at Southern Illinois University, Edwardsville, Illinois and summer school at Eastern Illinois University. He received his Master of Science in Education Degree in the spring of 1969 from Eastern Illinois University, Charleston, Illinois.

TITLE	AN ANALYSIS OF PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS AS MOTIVATING FACTORS THAT INFLUENCED SELECTING A PARTICULAR SITE FOR CANOEING.
NEED	The canoe is being used for many types of work and pleasure. Little evidence is available regarding factors that may influence canoeing instruction.
PURPOSE	This study is an attempt to determine the factors which influence people who cross the Four-Mile Portage at Basswood Lake, Ely, Minnesota to go on a canoe trip.
METHOD OF RESEARCH	By the use of a questionnaire, given to people who go canoeing, valuable information could be obtained on the frequency a person goes canoeing, the type of instruction they re- ceived and where they received it, their opinion on offering canoeing in the physical education curriculum, the size of school they attended, their sex, and any comments they might wish to make. From this infor- mation, one may be able to determine if personal characteristics are motivating factors that influence selecting a particular site for canoeing.